

RULES FOR CONTROLLING DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The food administration has announced its plan for controlling wheat, flour and bread, revealing that the government is prepared to take over the whole 1917 wheat harvest if necessary to conserve the supply, obtain just prices for America's fighting forces and their allies and reduce costs to the general public in the United States.

Establishing of buying agencies at the principal terminals, licensing all the elevators and mills, fixing of a price to be considered fair, regulation of the middleman and of grain exchanges with the elimination of trading in futures, are the chief features of the plan. The licensing will begin September 1.

The minimum price of \$2 for wheat fixed by congress does not become effective until next year, but the administration proposes to exercise a very thorough control over this year's crop through powers conferred under the food and export control bills.

Therefore the food administration has determined to take the following course:

"First—in order to eliminate speculation in wheat and flour all elevators and mills over 100 barrels daily capacity will be required to take out a government license and the conditions of this license to be:

"That only reasonable and customary charges shall be made for warehouse service; that no wheat shall be stored for more than thirty days without the approval of the food administration; that certain information as to receipts and shipments shall be supplied regularly. The grain exchanges are being asked to suspend all dealings and quotations in future wheat. These regulations will come into force September first and the licenses will be prepared this week.

"While farmers' co-operative elevators are excepted by the food bill, this however, only applies to mutual concerns and not to stock companies, and in any other event under the advantages of joining the plan, none are likely to stand out.

"In substitution of the broken down machinery, the food administration proposes to open agencies for the purpose of all wheat at the principal terminals carrying on its transactions with the usual dealers and is prepared to take the whole harvest if necessary in order to maintain a fair price and will re-allocate wheat for export in such quantities as we can afford to part with in protection of our own people on one hand and to sell on the other to the mills for domestic consumption. The administration will make no charge except a nominal percentage to cover costs of the operation and arrangements will be made which will assure the government against loss.

"In order that nothing shall be left to mischance we are setting up a properly constructed and independent auditing committee which will check all transactions at every point.

"The food administration under these arrangements will have a large influence in affecting the price of wheat. With a view to determining a fair price, the president has approved the appointment of a committee to be selected from representatives of the producing sections and consuming elements in community. This committee will be assembled under the chairmanship of President Garfield of Williams College, and it will be the duty of this committee to determine a fair price for the 1917 harvest. Upon the determination of this fair basis, it is the intention of the food administration to use every authority given it under the bill and the control of exports to effect the universality of this fair basis throughout the whole of the 1917 harvest year without change or fluctuation. It should thus be clear that it will not be to the advantage of any producer to hold back his grain in anticipation of further advances, for he will do so only at his own cost of storage and interest, and if it is necessary for the government to buy the entire wheat harvest in order to maintain this fair-in-protection of the producer we intend to do so. Furthermore, the holding of wheat or flour contracts by persons not engaged in the trade, and even when in trade, in large quantities of than is necessary for the ordinary course of their business is unlawful under the act, and such cases will be prosecuted with vigor. And we would advise such holders to liquidate their contracts at once.

"By the above arrangement we believe that we shall stabilize the price of wheat throughout the year, the

hazards of operation during fluctuating prices which are imposed upon our milling and distributing community will be eliminated and therefore their business can return to the normal lines and the normal margins of profit and that we shall not only have stabilized the price of wheat, but stabilize the price of flour as well and that it should enable us to arrive at a stabilized price of bread.

"The food administration has had the patriotic co-operation of the leading millers of the country and these millers have organized, at the request of the food administration, a committee to represent the entire trade. Detailed proposals for an agreed differential of profit and expenses per barrel of flour and per ton of feed, are under discussion. Under this arrangement the public will be assured an equitable and stabilized price of flour based upon the cost of raw material and we confidently expect the volunteer arrangement with the mills which will give satisfaction to the public.

"The universal endeavor over the country to reduce consumption of wheat breadstuffs in order that we may have the requisite exports with which to carry the allies over the forthcoming winter, will result in a largely increased amount of wheat available for export. If it were exported as wheat, it would result in diminution of employment of our mills and of equal importance, curtailment of supply of mill feed for our daily cattle. Therefore, the food administration will stipulate for a large proportion of export of flour instead of wheat and as the export orders for flour will be given subject to the approval of the food administration, these mills who co-operate

with the administration will be given the benefit of the exports employment. By thus encouraging the home production of flour the manufacturing cost will be reduced and therefore the American public will receive indirect benefit in lowered margins of cost in distribution.

"In accordance with the policy of the administration to co-operate with all trades, we are this week also discussing details of voluntary arrangements with the flour distributors which agreed maximum differentials may be effected in the wholesale trade.

"An exhaustive investigation is being made into the cost of baking of bread, distribution and active discussions are being carried on with the bakers' war emergency committee's plans for the elimination of waste in the industry and the production of a standard loaf.

"It is impossible to anticipate the price to be announced by the 'fair price committee' under Dr. Garfield, and it will probably require two or three weeks in its determination.

"The names of the committee are being submitted to the president and will be early announced.

"The basis of determination will be to arrive at a price which represents a fair return to the producer for his patriotic endeavor to increase the supply and a proper reduction of the cost of flour to the consumer.

"It must be evident to all thinking persons that unless the price of wheat, flour and bread can be materially reduced, we cannot expect to maintain the present wage scale of the country and that we must in this social readjustment, lose efficiency at a time when we can afford to such sacrifice."

NEXT BOND ISSUE MADE TAXABLE TO PREVENT FURTHER SHIRKING

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—While the senate continues debate on the \$2,005,000,000 war tax bill this week initial steps will be taken on the house side of the capitol toward raising the proposed additional \$6,000,000,000 needed to carry the war until July 1, 1918.

More ready money, possibly \$1,000,000,000 or \$2,000,000,000 will be necessary to meet current expenditures before congress can appropriate it at the next session, so Secretary McAdoo has arranged a meeting with Democratic Leader Kitchen, chairman of the house ways and means committee, for early in the week to discuss the situation. Members of the ways and means committee, both democrats and republicans, have expressed willingness to pass without delay legislation for another reasonable amount the government may require, senate leaders also are ready to co-operate.

Administration officials have not stated the exact amount they desire authorized now, but a request for more than \$2,000,000,000 additional would meet strong opposition in the house.

A movement to make the next issue of bonds or certificates taxable and with four and a half per cent interest instead of being non-taxable and bearing three and a half per cent interest, is gaining influential followers in the house.

Reports that a certain United

States citizen acquired \$60,000,000 worth of the first issue of Liberty bonds in order to escape taxation has gained much currency in the house and helped enlist advocates of the plan tax the next issue.

Senator LaFollette will offer early this week, his substitute for the pending bill which would place virtually the entire burden of taxation on war profits, incomes, liquor and tobacco. Senator Gore is expected to speak in support of the measure.

Activities in both houses of a few who want the government to define immediately its peace terms, coupled with reports that President

FORMER NEVADAN PASSES AWAY AT HONOLULU

(By Associated Press.)
RENO, Aug. 12.—John F. Haley, internal revenue collector at Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands died at that place and will be buried under the auspices of the Knights of Pythias.

Mr. Haley, who was known to his many friends in this state as "Jimmy" Haley, was for years in the newspaper business in Nevada, and for a considerable period was city editor of the Nevada State Journal at Reno, and afterwards editor of the Reno Reveille.

Under the state administration of Governor Dickerson he was appointed bullion tax collector.

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Special to the Bonanza.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo. Aug. 13.—A prosperous organization with its "house in order" and ready to expand the work it already has started in connection with the war activities of its members, was pictured by Marsden G. Scott of New York, president of the International Typographical union, in the address with which he opened here today the sixty-third annual convention of the organization. He said that nearly 600 members of the union had enlisted with the Canadian forces, that more than 400 already are in the army or navy of the United States and that "thousands of others will follow the Stars and Stripes in the world's war."

Forty-two Canadian members of the organization have been killed in France and \$12,225 has been paid to their widows or dependents. Mr. Scott added. He announced that the "two representative organizations of

employers in the printing industry—the American Newspaper Publishers' association and the United Typothetae and Franklin clubs of America—have recommended that all journeymen and apprentices be reinstated in their positions when they return from the war."

He emphasized the fact that of \$66,652,431 earned by members of the union in the fiscal year ending May 31, only \$4,684 had been expended by the International union because of strikes and lockouts. He said the gross earnings of union printers had increased \$3,940,626 in that period, the average earnings a member being \$1,086.43, an increase of \$45.25 as compared with the preceding twelve months.

The total payments to 1599 old age pensioners for the fiscal year were given at \$351,505. Mortuary benefits totalled \$298,476. The union printers' home in this city cost \$123,

146 to maintain and its capacity was increased, accommodations being provided for 250 residents. The twenty-fifth anniversary of the home is to be celebrated Wednesday.

The address also indicated that relations of the union with the American Federation of Labor were not altogether happy because, he declared, the "obligations which the officers and subordinate organizations of the A. F. of L. owe to this International union have been disregarded in many instances." He added:

"The laws of the American Federation of Labor have been grossly violated repeatedly, and there is no assurance that any official attempt will be made to prevent a repetition of these illegal acts. Unless we are prepared to accept the consequences of these illegal acts, we must repudiate them promptly and without reservation."

from Thomas Plahive, chief of police, a statement praising the conduct of the men on strike. The police undertook supervision of the deportation at the request of strikers who feared that excitement would lead their sympathizers to excesses.

It was reported last night that the train, carrying the strikebreakers from Kansas City had been sidetracked at Selma, Mo., sixteen miles east of here, and their leaders were endeavoring to get the men to return here. The men virtually bought out small stores to appease their 48-hour appetites, it was said.

The absence of disorder in the course of the deportations drew

men demand recognition of the union and reinstatement of discharged employees.

The strikebreakers lasted just one day here—a day filled with terror for them besieged as they were in the Kansas Street Railway company's barns by sympathizers of the striking car men. When the newcomers were herded into a train for St. Louis some of them said they had eaten nothing except a sandwich since their arrival, so effective had been the barrage of bricks and stones which the besiegers poured into the barns.

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